

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1847.

RUMORS OF PROBABLE PEACE, &c.

The mail of Saturday furnished the subjoined rumors and speculations in relation to an approaching peace with Mexico, which have been circulated by the correspondents of the Press from this city, and which we give to our readers for what they are worth. What is now said on the approach of peace is but the repetition of a story with which we have been frequently entertained for several months past. For aught we know, however, it may be that peace is really near at hand, though we cannot discover in the recent intelligence from Mexico any thing to sustain the confident tone of the correspondent of the Ledger. It is certain that Mexico is utterly unable to raise and equip armies capable of meeting our forces in the field, and it may be that the increasing evidence of this fact forms the ground on which a speedy peace is so confidently predicted.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA LEDGER OF JULY 2.

IMPORTANT.—We learn from a reliable source at Washington that there is a prospect of a speedy peace with Mexico. The letter communicating the information says it may be in less than twenty days. The Mexicans have had the whole text of the treaty, which Mr. Trist carried with him, communicated to them, and they are satisfied with it. The President will call an extra session of the Senate, and this news will probably shorten his visit to the North. This is an important fact, and we have no doubt from the source whence it came that it may be relied upon.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 30, 1847.

We have no further news from Mexico, but expect little or no more fighting. Indeed, the entire success of the peace party, its growing permanent influence, and the total overthrow of the war party, are things so certain that the fate of Mexico seems to be written on the wall. I think that Gen. Scott will hardly be suffered to enter the capital in any other capacity than as a friend and a confidential negotiator, and that the peace about to be concluded will be a lasting one. I think we have so far the fate of Mexico in our hands, that even a last battle or a change of rulers in the capital, by which military instead of civil and peacefully inclined rulers should succeed to power, would not seriously alter the position of affairs. We have accomplished three of the most difficult things in our relations with Mexico. First, we separated the clergy from the military; second, we convinced the clergy that it is their interest to treat with us; and, thirdly, we have so far overcome the prudery of Mexico that her leaders not only listen to our propositions of peace, but actually talk of peace without blushing up to their eyes. After Mexico is once thoroughly satisfied that she is, in her present condition, and with her present nominal limits, as little a match with us as she is likely to be after the session of one or two provinces, which I am certain, be as assigned to part with California, which is of no particular use to her, as we shall be satisfied with the acquisition of it, in view of its military and maritime position, which will render us masters of the Pacific Ocean.

The quarrel, or rather the little misunderstanding between Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist has, I believe, settled, and may now be considered at an end, as new despatches, specifying their respective powers, and fresh instructions, have probably by this time gone out to them for their respective guidance. The three million fund, which has been placed entirely at the disposal of the State Department, will do doubt be exclusively appropriated by Mr. Trist, subject to the order of Mr. Buchanan, and, as this is no episode, but part of the diplomatic power conferred upon Mr. Trist, the latter, assuredly, may be considered as being entrusted, next to the fighting part of Gen. Scott, with the most important part of the negotiations for peace with Mexico. I think that the Government has managed all this with great tact.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, JULY 1.

I have learned to-day, from a high and entirely authentic source, which I am not at liberty to mention, that General Scott, as the commanding officer of the army, and charged with the invasion of Mexico and the conquest of peace, has determined not to allow any interference with his authority, from Mr. Trist or any other person, whatever may be their instructions from the State Department. Acting as commander-in-chief, he has responsibilities which he could not sustain under any divided authority. In time of actual war and invasion, and in the presence of a foe, a commander must necessarily use his own discretion in all intercourse with the enemy, for all regular diplomatic intercourse is necessarily at an end. The commander becomes, *ex necessitate*, the only diplomatist and negotiator. It is for him to hold such intercourse with the enemy's Government as the usages of war in civilized countries allow. To control his action by any civil agent would be to deprive him of the authority belonging exclusively to his station, and to retard and embarrass all his operations.

It may be considered as certain that General Scott will sustain all the rights belonging to his station and peculiar situation.

From another source, particularly partial to Mr. Trist, I have information, dated and authentic, corroborative of the above statement.

While I state these as undeniable and authentic facts, I must add that I do not see in them anything detrimental to the much-talked-of negotiations for peace with Mexico. On the contrary, it is evident that General Scott, if left alone, can exert in Mexico an influence potent for peace, while his prudence, capacity, and fortune render him irresistible in war.

Having placed before our readers as above said rumors, floating in the vicinity of the Public Offices in this city, as had been caught up and transmitted to different Eastern papers by their several correspondents here, who frequently have access to true news, but sometimes are misled by erroneous information, we now copy the following Letter from a source seldom deceived, and of later date than the letters giving reports of impending peace:

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, JULY 3, 1847.

The rumors, or rather assertions, that have, within a few days, gone from this city, to the effect that a treaty of peace, &c. has actually been made with Mexico, and that the next mail will probably bring it, &c., are all purely imaginary. But, after a while, General Scott will unquestionably reach the capital, and there he will have an opportunity to make such a treaty as the Government has dictated, with some shadow of a Government—perhaps Governor Taylor himself, who is to be the Civil Governor of the city of the Montezuma.

The scene of war now presented in Mexico, with its horrors of pestilence, of famine, and of murder, is the most disgusting and soul-sickening spectacle that ever disgraced a page in human history. The late letters from Monterey show that the murder of non-combatants is the daily diversion of the American troops. Accounts from Vera Cruz exhibit some striking facts as to the great mortality among the American troops. The Vera Cruz "Eagle" and the letters from the army correspondents, cannot be expected to tell the worst of these tales of horror.

General Taylor's letter vexes and disappoints some of those Whig politicians who expected to find in him a partisan. It relieves the Democrats from the apprehension that General Taylor's great name would be used to destroy their organization. Why the Whigs should be disappointed at the letter, or should denounce it as a forgery, is a mystery to me. If General Taylor had written any other letter on the subject, he would have disgraced himself, and utterly destroyed his high reputation. How could he bind himself to the purposes of party? he who was created, not by party, but by the admiration of the whole country? His fame, sprung up from the

blood of the brave men of all parties who have sacrificed their lives to the cause of liberty, is not to be given exclusively to the promotion of the interests of one party.

General Taylor will find that "a spontaneous action" of the "nation at large" will not be adequate to overthrow party organizations. I predict that, before the meeting of Congress, he will announce to his friends that he will not suffer his name to be used as a candidate, under any circumstances.

I stated to you, in my letter of the 23d ultimo, that instructions were sent to General Scott, by the hands of Col. SORENS, to enter into a negotiation with any Government which the peace party should establish, and to aid in the establishment of such a Government if necessary. Col. SORENS was slain on his journey from Vera Cruz to Jalapa, and his despatches fell into the hands of the enemy. The same instructions were, however, as I stated, forwarded by other channels.

We have a confirmation of this statement in the Mexican papers of the 7th ultimo. The despatch from the Secretary of War, thus obtained by the Mexicans, is noticed in the Republican. It was the despatch of 30th April, which was the one sent by Col. SORENS. "It gives him directions how to operate with disaffected Mexican States." This latter portion is regarded, we see, by the Mexicans, as very important. We shall, I suppose, soon see the document itself, as it has appeared in the Republican.

The instructions on this subject to Gen. Scott are probably similar to those given in June, 1846, to Gen. Taylor.

Gen. TAYLOR was authorized to accept terms of peace, and establish an armistice while these proposals were submitted to this Government. Further, he was instructed as follows:

"Between the political parties into which the country is divided, there must be some more liberal and more friendly to us than others. The same may be said of rival cities, political and military; and even among the departments there are local antipathies and dissensions. In all this field of division, in all these elements of social, political, personal, and local discord, there must be openings to reach the interests, passions, or principles of some of the parties, and thereby to conciliate their good will and make them co-operators with us in bringing about an honorable and a speedy peace. The management of these delicate movements is confided to your discretion, but they are not to paralyze the military arm, or in any degree to arrest or retard your military movements. They must proceed vigorously. Policy and force are to be combined; and the fruits of the former will be prized as highly as those of the latter."

Availing yourself of divisions which you may find existing among the Mexican people to which allusion has been made, it will be your policy to encourage the separate Departments or States, and especially those which may invade and occupy, to declare their independence of the Central Government of Mexico, and either become our allies, or to assume, as it is understood, a neutral attitude, a neutral attitude of existing war between the United States and Mexico. In such of the Departments or States as may take this course, you will give the inhabitants assurances of the protection of your army until the return of peace, so far as may be consistent with your military plans of operation. When peace is made, they may decide for themselves their own form of Government."

Gen. Scott is doubtless instructed to pursue a somewhat similar course, and to encourage the peace party to organize independent Governments, and to make alliances or treaties with such Governments.

The New Orleans "Delta" states that despatches from Washington have passed through that place for both Gen. Scott and Gen. Taylor, which are said to be of a character to regulate the conduct of our Generals, in case of some amicable arrangement, and directing them to continue their military movements should our efforts to make peace prove unavailing.

Mr. CLAY, in reply to a letter from some gentlemen in Maine who had sent him a present of some scythes, and referred in their letter to the Mexican War, says: "Yes, gentlemen, I certainly concur with you in deprecating this Mexican war, the causes which brought it about, and the manner of its commencement. I sincerely wish that every bayonet and sword employed in its prosecution, by both belligerents, were converted into scythes, ploughshares, and axes, and they dedicated to their respective uses in the innocent and peaceful arts of life."

The "Whig Central Committee of the State of Ohio," in a late address to the Whigs of that State, use the following language:

"A word on the subject of the Presidential candidates: Far be it from us to delude any man, even if we had the power, from aspiring to the highest office within the gift of the people. Neither would we make military successes, however brilliant, a test of qualification. And while we condemn and reject no man, so neither do we propose any man in connexion with the Presidency. We are pledged to no one—we are committed to no one. We do not think the present a proper time to select a candidate. Let us reassert our principles, and declare the policy on which we intend to act."

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

A letter has been received at St. Louis from Monterey, Upper California, dated the 14th of April last. It was transmitted through the interior of Mexico. It does not appear that any event of public interest had transpired between the date of the letter and our previous advices. Gen. KEARNEY was at Monterey; Col. MAXON, of the Dragoons, had arrived there; Com. BIDDLE and Com. STRICKLAND were in port, with their squadrons. Every thing in Upper California was then quiet. Gen. KEARNEY was expected to leave for the United States about the first of July, taking the route by way of Santa Fe.

Captain WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Indian Superintendent, died at Fort Townsend on the 12th instant.

"THE ELEPHANT" IN DANGER.—The Cincinnati Times is responsible for the following story:

An old gentleman from the country, whose son has volunteered in Capt. Brough's company of Rough and Ready Cavalry, was explaining to one of our citizens yesterday the admirable qualities his son possessed as a soldier. The old man, having read the call of the gallant captain for patriotic young men who wished to "see the elephant," remarked: "Why, sir, he ain't afraid of nothing, my son ain't—he's perfectly desperate; and should he ever come across that elephant, I wouldn't wonder if he killed it. It's just like him."

CHIEF JUSTICE SPENCER.—The numerous friends of this venerable jurist will rejoice to hear that he has entirely recovered from his recent illness. We saw a letter from him to a friend in this city, dated the 2d instant, which was written in a full flowing hand. Mr. S. bids fair to enjoy many years of his "green old age."—*Albany Journal*.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Vicksburg Railroad and Banking Company, held in Philadelphia on the 1st instant, it was stated that arrangements had been some time in progress to combine the interests of all parties, and by compromise to bring the affairs of that institution to a close or to a settlement. It was proposed to apply one half of the shares of the company to the absorption of about three millions of debt. The creditors to surrender their claims, and to receive an equivalent twenty thousand shares of the stock. More than two millions of the debt had already been surrendered upon these terms, and about six thousand five hundred of the twenty thousand shares of stock.

THE VESSELS SEIZED AT NEWPORT.—The vessels which were seized at Newport for the violation of the license laws, under a process from the United States District Court for the district of Rhode Island, have been stripped and hauled into dock. The crew of three of the vessels have returned to their homes in Wiltshire. The offence charged is that, while they were taking out licenses for codfishing, with the intention of claiming a bounty from the Government for the time so employed, they were in fact devoting a part of the registered time to mackerel fishing. It remains to be seen whether, if the facts alleged are true, it would not have been proper for the authorities to wait until the claim for the bounty was made. The course of the authorities at Newport, however, goes to show that the matter is a serious one, which has probably been well considered.—*Boston Daily Advertiser*.

GEN. SCOTT AND MR. TRIST.

The following extract from an article in the Courier and Enquirer of Saturday states so definitely the grounds of difference between Mr. Trist and Gen. Scott that we cannot but suppose that it is nearly accurate in its details. Without founding any complaints against any person upon charges stated in this manner, we lay the allegations before our readers as entitled to that credit which their form and particularity give to them;

"Unless we have been entirely misled by our Southern correspondents, Mr. Trist's first step, on his arrival at Jalapa, was to request Gen. Scott to transmit to his destination a sealed packet, addressed to the Mexican Secretary of State, which he enclosed to the General, and of the contents of which he gave him no account. Gen. Scott promptly informed him that he declined to do so; but that he should retain the letter, subject to Mr. Trist's order. His reply to Mr. Trist was of course in writing, and was so emphatic and explicit as to leave no room for misapprehension. This letter we know is now on file in Washington; and if the report that has reached us of its contents is incorrect, the Union, by procuring a copy of it, can set us right."

"Mr. Trist, or more properly the Executive, of which in all this he is simply the tool, was thus baffled in his first attempt to throw upon Gen. Scott the responsibility of whatever proposition to the Mexican Government his sealed packet contained. He then informed the General that he had come to Mexico with full authority to conclude an armistice with the Government of Mexico; to suspend all military operations; and to make all necessary arrangements preliminary to the negotiation of a treaty of peace. This fact has already been asserted in letters from Mexico, published in New Orleans and elsewhere; and we are assured by private advices that it is strictly true. Mr. Trist, moreover, submitted to Gen. Scott a letter from the Secretary of State or of War, confirming in every respect the statement he had made, and directing him to recognize, in its fullest extent, Mr. Trist's plenary authority."

"Gen. Scott thus found himself, under the orders of the Department, virtually, though not formally, deprived of his command, and made subordinate to a clerk in the State Department. He at once informed Mr. Trist that he should not permit him to interfere with the operations of the army which was under his command; that, under the circumstances in which that army was placed, an armistice was strictly a matter of military policy; and that he should recognize no suspension of hostilities to which his army, as commander-in-chief of the forces in the field, should not be previously given. At the same time, he wrote to the Secretary of War repeating his declarations to Mr. Trist, and assuring the Department that he should retain the actual command of the army until formally relieved."

"This correspondence is on file at Washington; and although we do not pretend to give the language used by either party, we appeal with confidence to the documents for full confirmation of this statement of their purpose."

"This is the difference which has been characterized by the apologists of the Executive as simply a disagreement upon a point of etiquette. It involves, as will be seen from this statement of facts, a direct attempt to degrade Gen. Scott from his position as Commander-in-Chief, to that of subordinate to a clerk in the State Department, and that, too, upon questions belonging exclusively to the military authority."

THE PRESIDENT AT TAMMANY HALL.

In chronicling the doings at New York in honor of the President of the United States, on the occasion of his late visit to that city, we overlooked the subjoined account of his public initiation as a member of the St. Tammany Society, which may be interesting to some of our readers. It is copied from the Herald:

THE PRESIDENT'S INITIATION AS A MEMBER OF THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.—After the President's return from his Saturday afternoon excursion, and before he had swallowed the last mouthful of his supper, he was visited upon by a delegation from the Tammany Society, headed by EDWARD F. PERRY, Esq., who respectfully informed him that his presence was required within the precincts of TAMMANY HALL, and in the large room where members of the Tammany Society are usually initiated. Although tired and worn out as he was from the fatigues of the day, Mr. POLK cheerfully assented, and proceeded across the Park to that time-honored edifice.

"We cannot, of course, speak of the ceremonies of initiation, because we were unfortunately not present; none but the members being allowed that privilege; but we were afterwards informed that the goat, which is used by all societies on the occasion of initiations, was in excellent order, having been previously fed with cheese for a number of days."

Mr. PERRY then said: "Fellow-citizens, I have the honor to introduce to you the President of the United States."

"Hats off, gentlemen," said some person, whose countenance we did not recollect, and every man's hat was doffed."

JAMES CONNER, Esq.—"Gentlemen, I propose three cheers for James K. Polk, President of the United States."

"Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!"

"Three more!"

"Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!" very lustily, and great cheering.

Mr. POLK: "I am extremely happy, fellow-citizens, to meet you here to-night in Tammany Hall. [Hurrah, hurrah.] You are aware that I am making a visit of respect to the Northern States of the Union, and I am not only that I am exceedingly gratified with the reception I have met with, but it has been more gratifying in one place than in another, it has been in the Empire City of the Empire State. [Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah.] After the fatigue I have undergone to-day and yesterday, I feel unable to address you as I would wish. I trust you will excuse me from saying more, and permit me to retire to my lodgings after the exertions I have made."

The President then set forth the following motto:

Capt. RYNDERS: Fellow-citizens, I propose that we give three real old-fashioned cheers for the President of the United States, such cheers as are heard in Tammany Hall and no where else, and such cheers as Democrats only can give."

"Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!"

"The crowd was now so dense that the President could not make his exit."

Mr. PERRY: Gentlemen, if there is any place on God's earth that I can take liberties in, that place is Tammany Hall. [Hurrah.] Will you excuse the President from speaking any more, and open a passage for him to go to his hotel and take some rest?"

"Make way! make way!" and a passage was immediately made for the President.

THE PRESIDENT, leaning on Mr. PERRY, then went out amid great cheering.

EMIGRANTS.—We have been favored with the following statistics of emigration from January 1 to June 30, 1847. The table includes passengers of all descriptions.

Arrived.....81,954
Died on the passage as reported by captains.....947
Admitted to the marine hospital quarantine.....2,750
Died in hospital.....283
Died within twenty-four hours of reception.....30

Of the number received at the hospital about three-fourths were landed from British vessels. Very few, indeed, were Germans, as ships sailing from German ports are compelled to have sufficient provisions on board. Most of the sick are in a famished condition, many of them in the same clothes in which they came on board the ship, without changing or washing on the voyage, and full of vermin. The disease called ship fever is nothing new, and may be engendered anywhere under circumstances of filthy confinement.—*Journal of Com.*

THE REVENUE AT TAMPAICO.—A letter has been received from the receiver of public revenue at Tampico, dated June 17, in which he states that he has collected since the 7th of May last, on imports and tonnage, \$46,565.80. The value of the imports during the period was \$314,212.95. He was looking hourly for two vessels from Havana that will pay a duty of 20,000.—*Picayune*.

SKELETON OF THE REGIMENT.—During the American war, whilst Colonel Burgoyne commanded in Cork, he saw a corpulent soldier among the spectators on the parade, whom he addressed as follows: "Who are you, sir? you must be drilled in a day's time, you are a part of the registered time, are you, sir?" "Please your honor, (replied the soldier,) I am, sir, the skeleton of the fifth regiment of foot, which has just marched over from America." The fact was so, for such was the carnage of the disastrous war that only this fat soldier and Capt. Webb returned to Europe out of a full regiment that landed in America.

A WHIG LETTER.

FROM THE U. S. GAZETTE AND NORTH AMERICAN.

We commend to our readers the admirable sentiments of the following letter, from a much-respected fellow townsman, to the Whig Committee charged with the preparations for the dinner at the Museum in honor of our Declaration of Independence:

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 24, 1847.

DEAR SIRS: I accept with great pleasure and with many thanks your invitation to the celebration by the Whig citizens of the city of Philadelphia of the approaching anniversary of Independence, to take place at the Chinese Museum on Monday, July the 5th.

The Anniversary is emphatically a Whig Anniversary. On the day thus celebrated it was that the Whigs of our country proclaimed their determination, at every hazard, to assert an independent national existence, and to lay the foundation of freedom and happiness for generations to come. With the favor of Heaven, upon their just cause, their exertions and sacrifices were crowned with success. We are their descendants—we bear their name, and I fully agree with you that the cause we are engaged in is, like theirs, "the cause of patriotism, and identified with the best interests of our common country; and that it is the duty of every true-hearted Whig to unite with his brethren on every proper opportunity" to give union and strength to their principles. For this good cause we have often taken counsel together, and together have employed all honorable means in our power to secure the permanent enjoyment of the blessings handed down to us by the patriots who achieved our independence. Though our hopes have been disappointed, it is not the less our duty to persevere. We must not suffer the Union to be endangered, nor its great interests to be sacrificed, through any neglect of ours. Misrule is now doing vast mischief. It is felt and seen, and, bad as it is, the worst is not yet. Greater and continually increasing evil is apprehended. Happily, the public sensibility is more than usually excited—universal anxiety prevails, and a deep conviction seems to have become general that the safety and welfare of our country and the preservation of our institutions demand an entire and thorough change of those entrusted with the powers of government.

Of this prevailing sentiment the Whig standard is the rallying point, and the great Whig party its steady supporters. REVOLUTION BY ELECTORS is now inscribed upon that standard—a complete change—so that wisdom, virtue, and patriotism may again find countenance in high places, and be employed in every branch of the public service to maintain the honor and protect the interests of our country.

All who desire this change will be for us. We shall succeed if we do our duty, and thus will our country be once more redeemed.

Yours, very truly, JOHN SERGEANT.

To BENJ. MATTHIAS, Esq. and others, Whig Committee.

MR. EVANS.—The Kennebec Journal contradicts the report, which has gone the rounds of the papers, that Mr. BELCHER, the Member of Congress elect from that district, was about to resign, in order that the Hon. GEORGE EVANS might be elected in his place.

MR. PAKENHAM, the British Minister, was amongst the passengers for Liverpool who sailed from Boston on Thursday last in the steamship *Cambria*.

Well knowing the very high estimation in which Mr. EVANS is held by the ablest men of both parties in Congress, we are not at all surprised at the earnest solicitude of so many out of Maine to get him there again, and their unwillingness even to wait a couple of years till the Whig Administration shall call Mr. EVANS to one of the most responsible and important places in it.—*Kennebec Jour.*

We were told a day or two since, by a volunteer belonging to the first Indiana regiment, which has just returned from Mexico, that of this regiment, which contained, when it was mustered into the service twelve months ago, over nine hundred men, only between four and five hundred are returning to their homes. This regiment was not in any battle, but it was assigned the duty of guarding the depots along the Rio Grande. Over one half of the men have died, or are in a dying condition, by diseases common to the wretched climate. Far harder was the lot of these poor fellows, who wasted away under the full influence of pestilence, than that of those who met with quick deaths on the battle-field. On the heads of the promoters of this unjust war rests a most fearful responsibility; for they are responsible for the deaths of the many thousands who have already fallen victims to the stern terrors of battle and pestilence.—*Louisville Journal*.

HON. DIXON H. LEWIS.—The friends of Free Trade in general, and the admirers of the Hon. DIXON H. LEWIS in particular, as one of its most hearty advocates, have taken advantage of the temporary stay of that distinguished gentleman in New York to tender him a public dinner. The invitation was couched in very flattering terms, and was signed by some one hundred names of the first men in the city.

In reply to the invitation the honorable gentleman briefly reviewed his course on the tariff, claimed nothing more than having done his duty, and concluded by regretting that his private business would not allow him the honor of dining with his free trade friends.

The new Indiana volunteer regiment, commanded by Col. GORMAN, left their rendezvous opposite Louisville, on Sunday last, for the seat of war.

NEW YORK.—In the Senate of New York, on Thursday, Governor YOUNG sent in the nomination of THOMAS MCKISSOCK, of the county of Orange, for Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of Marcus T. Reynolds, of Albany, who declined the appointment.

The Hon. ADDISON GARDINER resigned the office of Lieutenant Governor of the State, (to take effect on the 5th instant,) to accept the office of Judge of Appeals, to which he has been recently elected. The Senate therefore elected the Hon. ALBERT LESTER, of Ontario, temporary President of the Senate, to discharge the duties of Lieutenant Governor, &c.

ANOTHER CONNECTING LINK.—A new company, entitled the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, has just been organized at Marion Court-House, South Carolina, the object of which is to connect the improvements of North and South Carolina, so as to have an unbroken link of improvement. Gov. E. B. DUDLEY, of North Carolina, is the President of the Company, and every thing augurs well for its success. Already the sum of \$319,000 has been subscribed, and from the spirit evinced, no doubt seems to be entertained about getting the full amount.—*Baltimore American*.

"The letter from SANTA ANNA withdrawing his resignation is published. The following paragraph will show its character:

"During the time since I gave in my resignation, I have received singular tokens of the confidence of all classes of persons, the most influential in society. All have bought me not to persist in my intentions. I see in them a determined purpose to force me to remain, founded on the necessity of preserving the present state of things without innovation, in order not to endanger the fate of this populous city and of the nation. The excitement has been very general, and even the troops in the garrison and most numerous portion of the people have been constant in their solicitations and their prayers."

LIBERAL DONATION.—We are informed that Mr. Judah TOUR, of New Orleans, has presented a church to the Hebrew congregation of that city, valued at \$40,000, to be fitted up at his own expense as a synagogue. Mr. TOUR is rather remarkable in this line of bequest, and is not in the least exclusive. He some years since purchased a church in New Orleans, and presented the Rev. Mr. Clapp, a distinguished Unitarian clergyman, with its annual revenue, which he is to enjoy during his lifetime.—*Charleston News*.

EFFECT OF THE TARIFF OF 1846 ON SUGARS.

FROM JALAPA, (MEXICO), JUNE 6, 1847.

Mr. BOYD, the custom-house weighmaster at New Orleans, has furnished the *Commercial Times* with the following comparative statement of the importation of sugar into New Orleans since the Tariff of 1846, and for the previous year, showing an enormous increase:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 25, 1847.

GENTLEMEN: I have the pleasure of handing you a statement (taken from my books) showing the quantity of foreign Sugar imported into this port since the 1st of December last, at which time the Tariff of 1846 took effect; as also a statement of the importations of the previous year, for the same period of time, to wit, from the 1st of December, 1845, to the 25th of June, 1846.

Sugars imported from December 1, 1846, to June 25, 1847, inclusive.

Boxes.....38,170
Hogsheads.....315
Barrels.....159
Bags.....1,002
Tons, refined.....41

Packages in all.....39,877

Imports of Sugars from December 1, 1845, to June 25, 1846, inclusive.

Boxes.....4,903
Hogsheads.....30
Barrels.....4,933

Showing an excess of importations for current year of 34,944 packages.....34,944

THE ELECTRO-TELEGRAPH, which now, in its combination with magnetism, is in such successful operation, was pronounced to be chimerical only twenty years ago. The following extract from the American Mechanic's Magazine for 1825 shows the weakness of the best authority, and the necessity of depending upon experiments for success:

"Motion of the Electric Fluid.—It has long been received as a fact that an electrical discharge was capable of being transmitted through a very considerable distance (say two or three miles) instantaneously, and without any considerable diminution of its intensity. Mr. Barlow, however, by employing wires of various lengths, up to 840 feet, and measuring the energy of the electrical action by a deflection produced in a magnetic needle, has found that the intensity diminishes very rapidly and very nearly in the inverse ratio of the distance; hence the idea of constructing electrical telegraphs is quite chimerical."

MR. PRESCOTT, THE HISTORIAN.—We learn from the Boston Advertiser that the last mail from London brought to Mr. PRESCOTT a diploma from the Royal Society of Literature; the first, we believe, ever sent to a citizen of the United States, and one whose value was materially increased in this instance by a note from the most distinguished man of letters now alive in England, Mr. HALLAM, the President of the Society, expressing his great personal respect for Mr. Prescott, and the great value he places upon his works. The first London edition of "The Conquest of Peru" was sold in a few days after it was published, and the work seemed destined to a success at least as brilliant as that of either of its predecessors—one of its critics remarking that "three historical productions of so much merit as the three of Mr. Prescott have never before come from any one author."

CAPT. WRIGHTMAN.—This young officer, who commanded the artillery at the battle of Sacramento, and who accompanied Col. DONTMANN throughout his long march, has a fact upon which he may be congratulated almost as much as upon his gallantry in battle. An extract of a letter from Captain WRIGHTMAN, published in the Richmond Republican, says: "I have, as far as I am at this moment informed, to congratulate myself upon a circumstance peculiar to my command. In a campaign of one year, marching as we have a distance of five thousand miles, I have not lost a man by sickness or from wounds received in battle. I will go home with my whole company, except the arm of one man, amputated in consequence of a wound received in battle."

The Captain adds, that his own health is excellent, with the exception of "a slight cold, contracted from sleeping under a roof."

Two statements appear in a New Orleans Picayune in vindication of the 2d Illinois Volunteers from an imputation contained in the report of General Lane of what fell under his observation at the battle of Buena Vista. The statements are signed, the one by Lieut. Col. L. D. Morrison, of the 2d Illinois Volunteers, and the other by Colonel R. Churchill. The passage in General Lane's report referred to, is that wherein, after having stated that the 2d Indiana Regiment retired in some disorder, he says: "At the same time one of the Illinois Regiments, not under my command, but stationed at some distance in rear and on the right of my position, also retired to the rear." Col. M. states that the 2d Illinois did retire, but in obedience to the order of Colonel Churchill, chief of the staff upon the field, who, seeing that they were exposed to be flanked and swept away by the enemy, in consequence of the retreat of the Indiana Regiment, ordered them to retire, which they did, says Colonel Churchill, in good order, till he directed them to halt, when they did so, and immediately resumed their fire.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—A detachment of troops destined for Col. J. D. Stevenson's Regiment, now in California, will sail for the Pacific on the 15th of July. All letters, papers, or packages for persons now in California, directed to the Captain (James M. Turner) at New York, post paid, will be delivered.

TROOPS DECLINED.—We learn from the Wilmington (Del.) Gazette that the Secretary of War has declined the services of Captain WM. HEMPHILL JONES's company of volunteers, raised in that place, assigning as a reason that the Department did not need any more men at present.

EXCHANGE BANK OF VIRGINIA.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Exchange Bank at Norfolk, on Thursday, the question of acceding to the proposition to establish a branch of that Bank at Alexandria was submitted and decided in the affirmative. The branch is engraved on the present Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, the capital of which is \$82,000, to which the Exchange Bank adds \$100,000 of its capital, making the capital of the branch under the name of the "Office of the Exchange Bank at Alexandria" \$182,000. The Stockholders then elected as Directors of the new branch, ROBERT JAMISON, LEWIS MCKENZIE, CASPER F. LEE, and LOUIS A. CAZENOVE.

FROM FORT LEAVENWORTH.—We learn by private letters, dated the 20th